

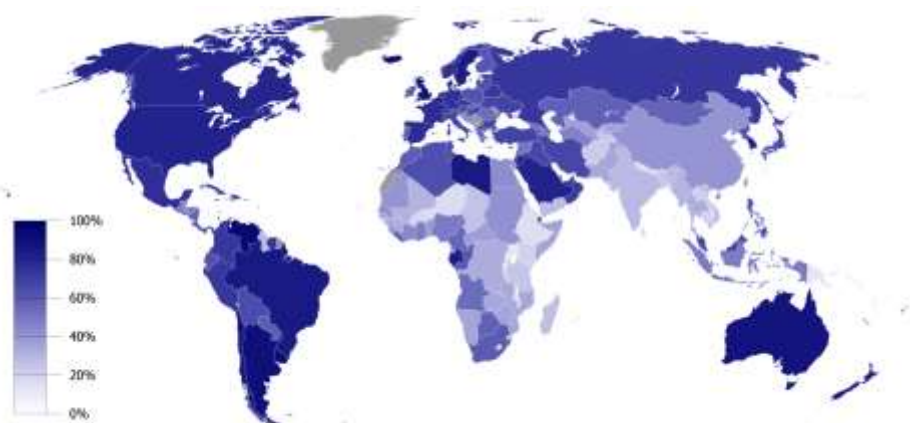
# Developing trees out of our cities

A study on the effects of city redevelopment on urban forests

Dr Justin Morgenroth  
NZ School of Forestry  
University of Canterbury  
Christchurch, New Zealand



## Global Urbanization





## The Developing City

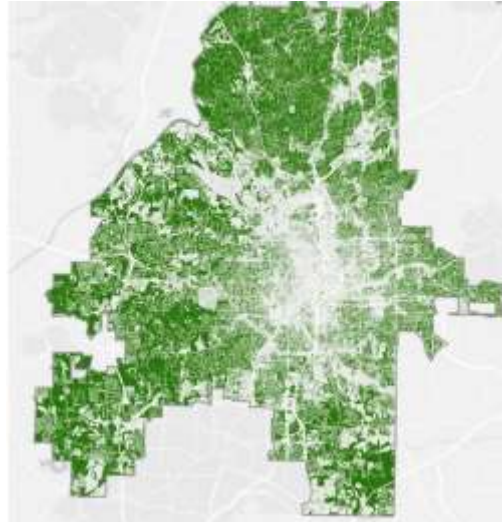


- Redevelopment is a journey, not a destination
  - Amalgamation or subdivision of existing property boundaries
  - Replacement of aging buildings with newer, larger buildings
  - Usually leads to densification or intensification
- Are we developing greenspaces out of our cities?

## Urbanization and the Urban Forest

*Urban-rural gradient studies show decline in tree canopy cover moving from rural fringe to urban core*

*'Green donut' effect*



## Development's Effect on the UF



*We know the outcome for tree canopy cover but...*



*We have a poor understanding of why development leads to a loss of tree cover*



## Addressing the Knowledge Gap



- What happens to trees on a property when it is redeveloped – are they removed or retained?
- Why are trees removed or retained during redevelopment?

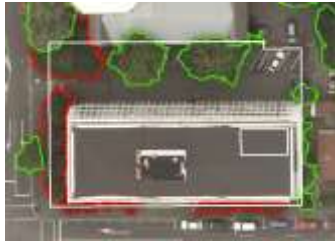
## Methods

- Before/after approach to measure effect of demolition on tree cover
- Done at the property level, rather than city level



## Methods

- Site visits at 123 properties used to survey tree cover and presence/absence for 1209 trees



- Difference between aerial imagery and post-demo survey used to quantify tree cover loss

## Results – The Big Picture

- A loss of roughly 1/5 of existing canopy cover
- Before demolition
  - 17.8% canopy cover
- After demolition
  - 14.3% canopy cover





## e.g. Complete Tree Retention



## e.g. Significant Tree Removal



## Tree Loss

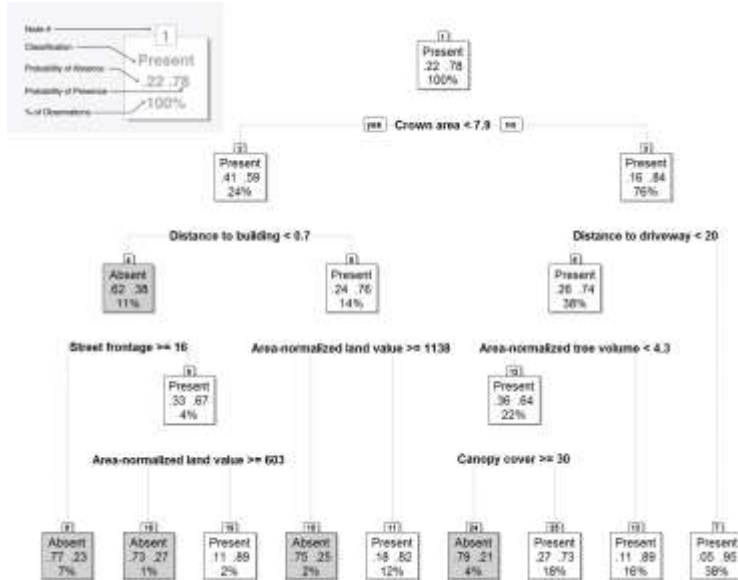
- 948 trees retained (78.4%)
- 261 removed (21.6%)
- What factors led to decisions?



## Explanations for Tree Removal

Variable	
Tree Variables	Crown area (m <sup>2</sup> )
	Height (m)
	Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )
	Canopy cover (%)
	Area-normalized tree volume (m)
	Total tree count
	Tree density (trees/m <sup>2</sup> )
Property Variables	Distance to building (m)
	Distance to driveway (m)
	Distance to street (m)
	Property area (m <sup>2</sup> )
	Property area:perimeter ratio
	Street frontage (m)
Economic Variables	Building cover (%)
	Area-normalized land value (NZ \$/m <sup>2</sup> )

## Results - Classification Tree Analysis



## Presence/Absence – Highlights

- Trees were 2.6 times more likely to be absent than present if their crown area was less than 7.9 m<sup>2</sup>
- Small trees were 2.6 times more likely to be absent if they were closer than 0.7 m to demolished buildings
- Large trees were 5.2 times more likely to be absent if they were closer than 20 m to a driveway
- Trees were 4.2 times more likely to be absent if the land value exceeds \$1138/m<sup>2</sup>

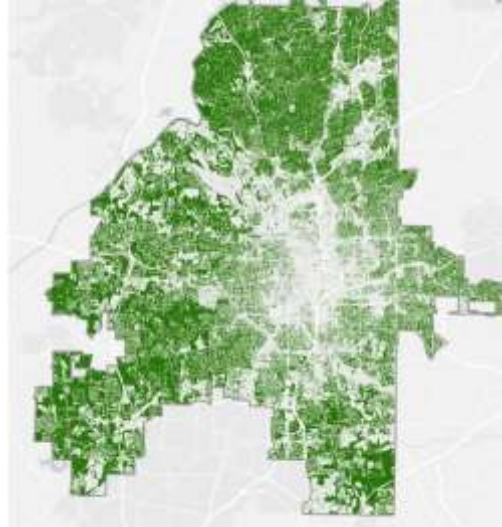




## Implications

*How do the results contribute to our understanding of urbanization's effect on tree canopy cover?*

*Is the 'green donut' pattern explained by the results?*



## Urbanization's Effect on the UF

- Overall tree canopy cover declines after demolition due to loss of individual trees
- Tree removal increased:
  - Near buildings
  - Near driveways
  - On expensive land
- These conditions are typical of central city areas





*Redevelopment will continue in our cities.  
How do we retain trees during redevelopment  
to avoid the 'green donut' effect?*

## *Thank You*

Questions to:

justin.morgenroth@canterbury.ac.nz

New Zealand School of Forestry

University of Canterbury

<http://www.fore.canterbury.ac.nz/people/morgenroth.shtml>